

Iraq sends message to Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz delivered a message Tuesday to Kuwait's ruler from President Saddam Hussein on recent Gulf developments, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported. Aziz Monday visited Saudi Arabia with a letter for King Fahd on peace talks with Iran. A new round in the talks to end the eight-year-old Gulf war begins Thursday in New York. Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah is due in New York later this week to attend the opening of a new U.N. General Assembly session. Aziz said Monday that the Shatt Al Arab must remain under Iraqi control and cannot be used by Iraq to pressure his country in the peace negotiations, the Iraqi News Agency reported. Aziz said the waterway — the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and Iraq's sole outlet to the sea — should remain under Iraqi control as "a historical, logical, legal and a just matter," said INA. Aziz said Iraq rejects Iran's stance on the waterway as a means to pressure Iraq in the peace talks. Iran wants the negotiations to stick to U.N. ceasefire Resolution 598, starting with the withdrawal of all troops to "internationally recognised borders."



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AROUND THE WORLD...

Hirohito stable after transfusion

TOKYO (AP) — Emperor Hirohito, currently the world's longest reigning monarch, received three blood transfusions Tuesday and was in stable condition after vomiting blood, imperial palace officials said. The imperial household agency and other officials did not confirm a Kyodo News Service report that the 87-year-old emperor was in critical condition Tuesday morning. Kyodo attributed its report to an unidentified person who attended a cabinet meeting Tuesday morning. It said a pre-dawn transfusion had not stopped a hemorrhage in the emperor's digestive tract. The imperial Agency said no such announcement had been made. But in briefings later for Japanese reporters, Iwao Miyao, vice grand steward of the Imperial Agency, said doctors had given Hirohito three blood transfusions.

Oman and S. Yemen move closer

MUSCAT (AP) — President Haider Ali Bakr Al Aras of South Yemen is planning to visit Oman amid indications of a thaw in relations between the once-hostile nations, government officials said Tuesday. South Yemeni minister of justice and religious endowments, Abdul Wassef Sallam, left for home Tuesday after a three-day official visit. He described talks with Sultan Qaboos at Al Hiss Palace in Salalah as "fruitful." The sources said the talks paved the way for a visit by Aden's head of state, but they declined to release further details. Diplomatic sources here said the visit was expected within six weeks.

Sudanese premier arrives in S. Arabia

RIYADH (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi arrived in Saudi Arabia for talks with King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday. Mahdi flew to Jeddah, where the king and most senior officials live during the summer months, for a one-day visit. Sudan receives a wide range of Saudi aid and King Fahd last month donated \$8 million from his own account to Sudan as part of a national campaign to raise money to help the Khartoum government.

Majlis approves 5 of 6 new ministers

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's parliament approved Tuesday five of six cabinet members introduced by Prime Minister Hussein Mousavi for a vote of confidence, including a new minister for the widely criticised Revolutionary Guards. Tehran Radio said the 270-seat Majlis (parliament) rejected one member, Minister of Commerce Majid Hedayatadel, in the second vote of confidence to Mousavi's government in eight days. The broadcast said the overwhelming majority voted for Revolutionary Guards Minister Ali Shamkhani. Of the 218 deputies present at the session, 202 voted in his favour, 10 against and six abstained. Little information was available about Shamkhani. Reference books did not list him.

Rebels report killing 86 Angolan soldiers

LISBON (AP) — Angola's UNITA rebels said they killed 86 government soldiers last week in four days of fighting across six provinces, according to two statements distributed here. UNITA said Monday its fighters also captured three soldiers, as well as arms and ammunition in the clashes from Wednesday to Saturday. There was no independent confirmation of the claims.

Papoulias to discuss U.S. bases with Shultz

ATHENS (AP) — Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias is expected to discuss Greece's decision to close down one of four American bases here during a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington, the government said Tuesday. "Mr. Papoulias will discuss the entire framework of Greek-U.S. relations with Mr. Shultz if the latter brings the subject up," government spokesman Sotiris Kostopoulos told reporters. Kostopoulos said ongoing negotiations for a new U.S. bases agreement would be included in any discussion of Greek-American relations between Papoulias and Shultz during their meeting Wednesday.

Ramos: U.S. bases must eventually go

MANILA (AP) — Philippine Defence Secretary Fidel Ramos Tuesday said that U.S. bases here must eventually be phased out, but urged caution on a Soviet offer to close a base in Vietnam in return for American withdrawal from the Philippines. "I think what is the most pragmatic position is to anticipate the gradual phase-out of the U.S. bases," Ramos told reporters. "We are a self-respecting sovereign nation. But one of these days, we should anticipate the facilities on the bases will have to go. But it must be a gradual, smooth and harmonious phase-out," he said.

Yeltsin: 'Perestroika' will prevail

VIENNA (AP) — A former Moscow Communist party chief has said that despite lingering resistance, the process of "perestroika" would prevail in the Soviet Union. Boris Yeltsin, now deputy construction minister, made the comments in a wide-ranging interview with three Austrian journalists during last week's official visit to Moscow of Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock. Perestroika refers to the economic and social restructuring of society to make it run more efficiently. Yeltsin said as far as perestroika was concerned, "frankly, the situation has gotten complicated" and early euphoria has dissipated, according to the Austrian press agency. In his interview Yeltsin said perestroika opponents were "not organised power" nor "a clearly defined camp," but the anti-perestroika movement was mostly "concealed and not firmly organised."

3 suspected saboteurs killed — TASS

MOSCOW (AP) — Two suspected saboteurs in Afghanistan preparing a bomb were killed when the device exploded, and a nine-year-old girl also died, TASS reported Tuesday. The official Soviet news agency, quoting its Afghan counterpart Bakhtar, said the incident happened in the Khushkhal Mena district of Kabul but did not say when. The report also did not say whether saboteurs were aligned with rebels trying to topple Afghanistan's Soviet-supported government, or identify their suspected target.

Indian president ends Cyprus visit

LARNACA (AP) — Indian President Ramaswami Venkataraman ended his three-day visit to Cyprus Tuesday and left for Czechoslovakia, the last leg of his four-nation European tour. Cyprus President George Vassiliou accompanied the Indian leader on the drive from Nicosia until this south coast airport to see him off. During his stay Venkataraman addressed the Cyprus parliament and had separate talks with Vassiliou and other Greek Cypriot political leaders (see page 5).

Saudi Arabia studies air phones

RIYADH (R) — The Saudi Arabian national airline Saudia is studying plans to install telephones on its aircraft, the Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday. It quoted a company official as saying the airline was in touch with local authorities and telecommunications firms to test air telephones. He said the phones were planned for domestic and international flights.

Israeli army seals off occupied territories

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army sealed off the occupied territories Tuesday to prevent violence during a Jewish holiday. Earlier, witnesses said an 11-year-old Arab boy was shot by an Israeli truck driver firing at stone throwers.

Israeli authorities, complying with a supreme court order, disclosed that a 23-year-old Palestinian who died during interrogation by secret service agents had suffocated. Israeli officials first claimed Awad Hamdan died of a heart attack.

Also Tuesday, five Americans

here on tour protested the seizure of their passports by the army in the West Bank.

Army officials said the five "incited" an anti-Israeli demonstration and must submit to police questioning before getting their passports back.

The army erected roadblocks



A U.N. official rushes to hospital a Palestinian boy, shot in the side during a protest in Gaza Saturday

PLO drops idea of immediate government

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has dropped the idea of forming a provisional Palestinian government in the immediate future, the senior PLO officials told Reuters Tuesday.

But the PLO will advise the Palestine National Council (PNC) next month to formally declare an independent Palestinian state with the boundaries proposed by the United Nations back in 1947, the officials said.

The idea of a provisional government — which would exist partly in exile and partly underground in Israeli-occupied territories — has been canvassed as a way to build on the 10-month-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza.

The PNC, which will meet in late October in either Algiers or Tunis, will probably pass a resolution giving the PLO and a smaller version of the PNC the power to announce a provisional government when they think the time is ripe, the senior officials said.

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UNRWA employees draw up demands to submit to HQ

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Representatives of employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) ended a three-day meeting here Tuesday and issued demands in all fields of UNRWA operation.

The demands, which focused mostly on pay and work conditions, will be submitted to UNRWA headquarters in Vienna within the coming few days, according to employee representatives.

Ramhi said additional demands were made by representatives of UNRWA workers in specific countries. "The most important issue tackled by the conference in that context was the suffering of employees in Lebanon, Syria and the occupied Palestinian territories," he said.

The conference called on the UNRWA commissioner general to treat UNRWA workers in these areas "on a fair basis" and to provide them with the "minimum dignified living conditions."

The meeting also called on the commissioner general to appoint delegates to a conference work group to negotiate a "memorandum of understanding that would govern relations between UNRWA workers and the UNRWA administration.

Participants in the conference demanded teachers' university degrees be recognised by the agency and that allowances suspended by the agency in 1985 be reinstated. According to Ramhi,

the allowances were suspended three years ago due to the agency's financial deficit.

The conference specifically adopted the demands of workers at the UNRWA centre in Wadi Al Seer and the Salibeh centre in Lebanon. These demands mainly covered staff complaints over long working hours and leave periods.

The conference adopted their demands to eliminate the injustice done to them by the agency's policy of long scholastic years and the higher number of weekly class periods," a statement issued by the meeting said.

An UNRWA source close to the meeting said employees at the schools in the two centres worked 48 weeks every year with only one day's vacation per week.

Participants also discussed a

report by the coconsultative committee concerning a suggested investment policy of the UNRWA provident fund. The conference rejected the suggested policy and decided to continue operating on the basis of the present policy, which had, over the past three years, "proved to be feasible."

The conference work group, which was formed Tuesday, included one representative from Jordan, Syria and Lebanon as well as the occupied West Bank and Gaza, in addition to a representative from the UNRWA headquarters in Vienna. The latter was unable to attend the three-day conference in Amman.

Ramhi said members of the work group would meet between now and the next conference in order to follow up the demands with the agency's administration.

The venue and date for the next interstaff union conference are to be decided later.

Representatives at the conference had presented the agency with demands made in resolutions passed in their last conference in 1986. Last May, representatives of UNRWA employees in Jordan held a sit-in at the agency headquarters in Amman, asking for annual increments and allowances as well as a health scheme, demands which the agency said could not be met.

That dispute came to a head following the agency's decision last year to grant a 10 per cent increase to senior agency staff.



Viewing a satellite image taken over Amman, Boston University Professor of Remote Sensing Farouk Al Baz (centre) discusses areas of potential

ground water resources with Jordanian geological engineers (from left) Mohammad Al Momani, Ismail Hashim and Jamal Alali

Jordanian engineers train in space photography technology

BOSTON (Agencies) — Three Jordanian engineers are undergoing training in space photography technology at Boston University, under the supervision of Egyptian space scientist Farouk Al Baz.

Two of the group, Ismail Mohammad Hashem and Mohanad Radwan Al Momani are engineers employed by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), and the third is Jamal Alali an engineer working for the

Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

Their training, which started earlier this month, covers remote sensing, employment of computers in improving pictures, reading space photos to identify underground water resources in Jordan and the general technique of space photography.

The month long training also includes lectures by Dr. Baz, selected group of American professors at Boston University and

scientists from the American state of Maine.

In the course of the training, the three Jordanians will do practical work on employing computers to identify geological structures in the Kingdom and will make field trips to space research centres in Maryland and Washington D.C. which conduct research work on underground water exploration, especially in deserts and arid lands.

A department spokesman said that the monument was partially damaged by heavy rains last winter, and the department has already set up scaffolding to reach the upper parts of the monument, which rises some 80 metres from the ground.

The department is now involved in reconstructing the monument and replacing the fallen masonry.

UNESCO added Petra to World Cultural Heritage list in 1986, entitling it to financial assistance required for its preservation.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

- 14:30 Koran Programme review
- 14:45 Olympic Games summary
- 15:00 News summary in Arabic
- 15:15 Message from Cairo
- 15:30 Local programme
- 15:40 Programme review
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:35 Arabic series
- 21:30 Programme review
- 21:40 Olympic Games summary
- 23:10 News summary in Arabic
- 23:30 Cultural programme

PROGRAMME TWO

- 16:30 Fontaine Blue
- 16:30 Rue Carnot
- 16:30 News in French
- 19:15 Un DR de plus
- 19:30 News in Hebrew
- 19:45 Olympic Sports
- 20:30 News in Arabic
- 20:30 News in English
- 21:00 Hot House People
- 21:30 Twilight Zone
- 22:00 News in English
- 22:30 Troubles

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & party on 9560 KHz 5W Tel: 773111-19

16:30 Light Music

16:30 Morning Show

16:30 News Summary

16:30 Morning Show Cond.

16:30 30 Minute Theatre

16:30 Songs from Movies

16:30 News Summary

16:30 Readings

16:30 Pop Session

16:30 News Summary

16:30 News Bulletin

16:30 Instruments

16:30 The Young Sound

16:30 Concert Hour

16:30 News in Summary

16:30 Instruments

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 Jordan Weekly

17:30 Pop Session

17:30 News Summary

17:30 Science Report

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 America Today

12:00 America Today

14:00 From Jumpsstreet

17:00 America's Black Forum

17:30 When the Harvest Comes

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk

07:45 Reflections

08:00 World News

08:00 News Summary

08:05 Morning Show Cond.

11:00 30 Minute Theatre

11:30 Songs from Movies

12:00 News Summary

12:30 Readings

12:30 Pop Session

12:30 News Summary

12:30 News Bulletin

14:15 The Young Sound

14:30 Concert Hour

16:30 News in Summary

16:30 Instruments

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 Jordan Weekly

17:30 Pop Session

17:30 News Summary

17:30 Science Report

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & 5W 7200, 1965, 11740, 11925 & 15210 Hz

07:00 News

07:10 Newsline

08:30 VOA Morning

09:30 VOA Morning

10:30 Newsline

11:30 Newsline

12:30 Newsline

13:30 Newsline

14:30 Newsline

15:30 Newsline

16:30 Newsline

17:30 Newsline

18:30 Newsline

19:30 Newsline

20:30 Newsline

21:30 Focus

22:00 Focus

22:30 Focus

23:00 Focus

23:30 Focus

24:00 Focus

CULTURAL CENTRES & LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel: 61102/61

American Centre .. Tel: 64371

British Council .. Tel: 641520

French Cultural Centre .. Tel: 637009

Goethe Institute .. Tel: 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre .. Tel: 642013

Spanish Cultural Centre .. Tel: 63049

Turkish Cultural Centre .. Tel: 63777

Haya Arts Centre .. Tel: 64461

Hussein Youth City .. Tel: 6478161

Y.W.C.A. .. Tel: 641793

Y.W.M.A. .. Tel: 645254

Amman Municipal Library .. Tel: 637111

Univ of Jordan Library .. Tel: 635555

Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation .. Tel: 672541

Amman Municipal Library .. Tel: 637111

Foundation .. Tel: 672541

Amman Municipal Library .. Tel: 637111

University of Jordan Library .. Tel: 637111

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Royal Jordanian Cultural Centre.

14th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

15th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

16th-17th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

18th-19th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

20th-21st Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

21st-22nd Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

22nd-23rd Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

23rd-24th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

24th-25th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

25th-26th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

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57th-58th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

58th-59th Century Stories .. Tel: 647610

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Hindawi stresses need for educational supervision

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Education Tuesday to discuss a general plan for educational supervisors' work and training courses for teachers employed by the Ministry of Education.

Addressing the meeting Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thousan Hindawi said that educational supervision is a field work, "involving direct guidance and help from supervisors to teachers."

Last year's first national educational conference recommended that attention be given to educational supervision and the work of supervisors who can contribute to the development of the educational process, Hindawi noted.

"Despite past achievements in this regard, educational supervision is still a long way away from achieving the aspired goals," the minister added.

Hindawi urged the supervisors, to make field trips to schools where they can be of help to teachers and where, he said, they can serve the educational process in a more constructive way.

The ministry Secretary General Munther Al Masri said the Ministry of Education is committed to carrying out the conference's resolutions which entail modernizing school textbooks and enhancing the role of supervisors.

Supervisory directors employed by the Ministry of Education attended the meeting.

Minister seeks to solve water crisis in Mafraq

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Minister of Water and Irrigation Ahmad Dakhaq announced Tuesday that measures will be taken to overcome the water crisis in the Mafraq Governorate.

These measures, which will be introduced in the coming winter season, include a comprehensive programme for maintaining water wells and increasing their potentials, the minister said at a meeting with local officials.



The programme also includes maintenance of pumping stations, replacing the old network and pumping water from a new well at the Sabha district, the minister added.

Dakhaq earlier inspected a number of water pumping stations and artesian wells in the north eastern badia areas and reviewed with the officials the general water situation.

WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITIONS

- Art exhibition: "Contemporary Arab Artists" at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- Art exhibition by Omar Shahuan, at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Iraqi Book Exhibition, at the University of Jordan.
- "The Individual, Sport and Olympic Games" Book Exhibit, at the American Centre.
- Folkloric Exhibition, at the Al Manara Social Development Society, Al Manara.
- Photo Exhibition entitled "Tourist Tours" to mark the World Tourism Day, at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

MUSIC

- Contemporary British Rock Music by Hurrah, at the Palace of Culture — 7.00 p.m.

PLAYS

- Children's play entitled "Al Kinz" (treasure) at the Studio Theatre, Royal Cultural Centre — 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

FILMS

- A film entitled "Traffic" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.



MASRI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY: Egypt's Ambassador Designate to Jordan Muhab Muqbel Tuesday presents a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. Muqbel succeeds Ihab Wahbe who served as ambassador of Egypt here since 1984 (Petra photo)

Khayyat to attend Cairo talks on new world Islamic council

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Tuesday left for Cairo to take part in a two-day meeting to pave the way for the establishment of a "World Council for Relief and the Propagation of Islam."

Khayyat, who has been formally invited to participate in the

discussions by Al Azhar Rector Sheikh Jad Al Haq, said he will submit a working paper explaining the links between the two most holy mosques in Mecca and Medina on the one hand and the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on the other.

The constituent meeting will discuss statutes for the projected

council, its objectives, financial resources, administration and the selection of its members, Khayyat said in a pre-departure statement.

He said that Islamic scholars will discuss issues related to Al Aqsa Mosque and other holy places in Islam at another meeting by Islamic scholars to be opened in Tunis Friday.



an action plan for sector restructuring and institutional development.

for the loan agreement.

Last February, the TCC floated a tender for projects included in its five-year plan and Haj Hassan said that the projects will add 220,000 more lines to the Kingdom's telephone network at a cost of nearly JD 100 million.

The TCC director general, earlier this year, said that the Jordanian private sector will be invited

to contribute to the implementation of these projects, which will be carried out in stages, and will cover 591 towns and villages.

The projects, according to Ismail, entail installing automatic telephone exchanges and nearly 100 new buildings to house the electronic equipment and microwave stations.

Jordan, World Bank discuss TCC projects financed by loan

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A World Bank team Tuesday discussed with Jordanian officials the financing of Jordan's telecommunications projects from a World Bank loan of \$36 million approved by the bank's executive director last June.

The team met with Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khalid Al Haj Hassan, Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director Mohammad Shabed Ismail and other officials to review projects that are to be carried out by the TCC in the course of its five-year plan which is partially financed through the World Bank loan.

The team which had conducted a feasibility study on the projects, submitted a general assessment at the meeting and discussed means of speeding up arrangements leading to the official signing of the loan agreement, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The agency said that part of the loan will be used to cover the cost of consultancy services needed to help the TCC to be transformed into a public shareholding company, with the government owning its shares as a first stage and gradually turning over to the public.

The main objective of the loan, according to TCC officials, is to assist in financing the corporation's five-year development which includes expanding network capacity, improving the quality of the services and increasing the TCC's geographical coverage in the Kingdom.

The plan also includes the formation and implementation of

SYNOPSIS ON OIL-WELL DRILLING: The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Petrol Department is currently organising a symposium on oil-well drilling, in cooperation with the Canadian Petro-Canada Corporation for International Cooperation. Taking part in the symposium are 25 engineers from both the Natural Resources Authority and the Water Authority of Jordan.

Jordan's envoy presents credentials to Reagan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Jordan's ambassador to the United States Hussein Hammami Monday presented his credentials to President Ronald Reagan.

In remarks at the presentation ceremony, Hammami pledged to continue to promote U.S.-Jordanian relations for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, and in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East.

Following are the ambassador's and President Reagan's remarks at the ceremony:

"I am pleased and deeply honoured to present to you, Mr. President, the letters accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United States of America.

"Jordan and the United States share a long history of close relations based on mutual respect and a common adherence to the principles of liberty and human dignity. It will be my constant endeavour to further promote those relations for the benefit of our two peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East.

"We in Jordan are fortunate to have His Majesty King Hussein at the helm. His wisdom and sense of vision have transformed a small country with minimal resources into an oasis of stability in a highly volatile region. We value the generous support given by the United States for this national effort and look forward to its continued and even stronger contribution in the future.

"We are also proud that Jordan, under His Majesty's leadership, has made major contributions to the cause of moderation in the Middle East. Jordan is determined never to shirk that responsibility, and strongly believes it deserves the understanding and firm support of all like-minded nations.

"The root cause of the conflict in the Middle East lies in the Palestinian problem. Jordan has constantly been of the view that peace will be attained if among other things, that root cause is tackled squarely and the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinians are addressed. The legal and administrative measures taken by my government lately are intended to advance that aim.

"The uprising in the occupied Palestinian territories brings home once again the urgent need for a fresh look at the problem. The uprising will neither go away, nor will it be made to go away by repression regardless of how ingenious it can be. Human ingenuity should rather be directed towards the search for ways to fulfill the national aspirations and the preservation of the human rights of all peoples in the region, none at the expense of any other, so that they all may share in the benefits of peace.

"I look forward, Mr. President, to a challenging and hopefully fruitful tour of duty in Washington. I am certain I will receive the assistance of the United States government, particularly as I shall strive to promote the bonds of our friendship and the position of our common interest."

Following is Reagan's remarks upon the occasion of the presentation of Letter of Credence by Hammami:

"I am pleased to accept the letter accrediting you as ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United States of America and the letter of recall of your predecessor."

"The United States has valued its relations with Jordan for many years. We share strategic interests in a region of great importance, as well as common ideals which have served to further strengthen the bonds of friendship. We have sought King Hussein's counsel on many of the important issues confronting us in the Middle East; and I have come to respect and value Jordan's role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

"Jordan's central and indispensable role in the peace process will continue into the next administration. The effort which we began a few months ago, in the face of rising violence and confrontation on the West Bank and Gaza, cannot end with my term in office. I know that my successor will look to Jordan for help in moving the process forward, trusting in King Hussein's unwavering commitment to the peaceful resolution of this problem, and the establishment of a just and lasting solution to the plight of the Palestinian people. The United States will continue to seek ways in which we can bring the parties to this dispute together in negotiations."

"Beyond the peace process, the United States and Jordan share other strategic interests which we seek to further. Regional stability is firmly tied to the final conclusion of the Iran-Iraq war. I know that Jordan shares our hope that the United Nations effort to bring peace to the Gulf will see success in the days ahead. We also share with Jordan the desire to promote regional prosperity and enhance development."

"Mr. Ambassador, I wish you well in the important work that lies ahead. You may be certain that the United States government will persevere in its efforts to strengthen the ties between our two countries in the days to come."



Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khalid Al Haj Hassan Tuesday receives a World Bank team to review TCC projects partially financed by a World Bank loan (Petra photo)



FOLKLORIC EXHIBITION: Urban Development Department (UDD) Director Hisham Al Zagha Tuesday opens a folkloric exhibition by the Al Manara Social Development Society at Al Manara Housing Estate in Amman. On display are samples of embroidery, brass ware, pottery and other traditional crafts (Petra photo)

JORDAN'S PRIVATE SECTOR COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMME (CIP) STATUS REPORT/NOTICE

\$4,500,000 remains available on a first-come, first-served basis.

ATTENTION: Private Sector Importers and Banking Institutions.

Only \$4.5 million remains available on a first-come, first-served basis for financing private sector imports under Jordan's Commodity Import Programme (CIP). Of the \$79 million set aside for Jordan's Private Sector CIP, over \$74.5 million in CIP applications have been approved for Jordanian banks acting on behalf of clients importing U.S. equipment from the U.S. Given the recent rate of applications, the \$4.5 million currently available may be exhausted by November 1988 or sooner; therefore, businesses with U.S. import needs and their bankers may wish to plan ahead and make CIP applications early to ensure access to the last of Jordan's Private Sector CIP financing. Listed below are the basic terms which continue to be available to Jordan's Private Sector:

- Downpayment of 10% in local currency on establishing the Letter of Credit.
- Balance to be paid from Bill of Lading date within 3 years for raw materials or intermediate goods, and up to 5 years for capital goods.
- The local currency amount of all payments shall be fixed at lowest exchange rate occurring between the day the Letter of Credit is opened and the date of the Bill of Lading.
- Interest rates as low as 6.25%.

For more information and details, contact your local bank or USAID's Commodity Import Programme Office.

Telephone: 604171, Ext. 421

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1973.

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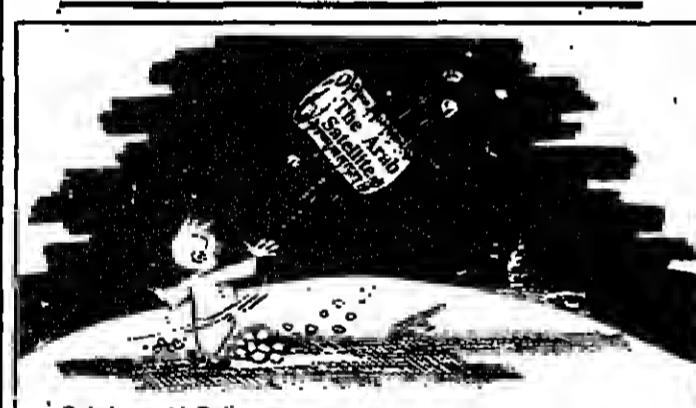
The full challenge

ISRAEL'S launch this week of an indigenous satellite on its own home-made rocket is symptomatic of the large gap in technology which exists between Israel and the Arab World. Whether this satellite will have military applications during its brief lifespan, or future satellites would be used for intelligence gathering, makes little practical difference in the long run. The fact is that the gap between us and them is very large, in both technological and other terms, and it will not be narrowed by simple slogans calling for the Arabs to match Israel's capabilities. As in nuclear technology, in space technology Israel is totally oblivious to international norms and standards when it comes to what it sees as safeguarding its own security. It will disregard any calls for it to abide by international conventions, and it will develop its satellite and rocket technology to serve whatever ends it wishes.

We would do well, therefore, to spend less time passively moaning about Israel's intentions, and more time working hard to transform our societies into ones which can reclaim their ancient role as leaders in science and technology, as well as in culture, the arts, philosophy and ethics. The reality is that our attempt to purchase off-the-shelf high technology will always keep us several steps behind Israel, and we will always have to submit to the political humiliation of being denied products that may be seen as threatening to Israeli security.

The solution — like the problem — is not one of satellites or space stations or money. It is, rather, the promotion of productive, creative and self-confident societies that can tap the human potential of their citizenry. Whether the result is satellites or tomatoes makes little difference. Let us in the Arab World, therefore, respond to the true meaning of the Israeli satellite, and appreciate the full implications of the Israeli challenge in its broadest sense.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Rabah — Al Ra'i

Al Ra'i: Failure and success

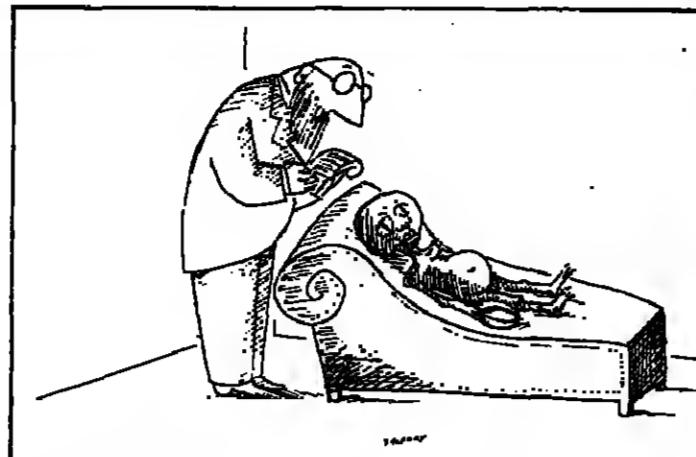
ISRAEL'S announcement of its space programme and its declared intention to launch a spy satellite was clearly designed to cover up for its failure over the past nine months to put down the Palestinian uprising. It is also seen by observers as a show of force before the Arabs who, through Iraq, had been able to achieve successes in the battlefield against the Iranian aggressors. There is no doubt that Iraq's involvement in battles for eight years gained that country considerable military experience which could be put to good use in the face of an Israeli aggression on the Arab World; and this is clearly striking the Israeli leaders and prompting them to put up a show of military muscles to intimidate their Arab foes. Moreover, the launching of satellites coincided with the current Israeli parliamentary campaign, with one party trying to outbid the other to gain more votes in the coming elections. Credit for success in the space programme could be exploited by any of the two major parties to achieve its own self interests. But it must be said that without U.S. help and without American military secrets — obtained legally or illegally — the Jewish state remains incapable of carrying out such a sophisticated and costly programme. The U.S.-Israeli alliance allows for an exchange of secrets and collusion to achieve common goals.

Al Dustour: Problems on the ground

BY launching its satellites in space, Israel can by no means escape from the numerous problems it is confronting on the ground. Neither can the Israeli leaders and their armed forces muster sufficient power to confront the primitive war — that of the stone throwers and the freedom fighters inside the occupied Arab territories. Israeli satellites might improve the Jewish state's reconnaissance capabilities against the Arabs and might help it deter any attack, but it can by no means help Israel to achieve peace or impose its own terms and conditions of capitulation on the Arab Nation. Furthermore, the new development can only help open the Arab people's eyes to a new danger and urge them to mobilise their resources and their skills to deny Israel the right to be the sole player in the space arena of the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: Rejoicing over Iraqi victories

IT is gratifying to see the Arab Nation rejoicing over Iraq's victories in its war against Iran and it is a real source of pride for Arabs to witness the Palestinian uprising which is designed to regain freedom for our Arab brothers. But it is indeed disappointing to see inter-Arab differences persisting, and to see a lack of true solidarity among Arab states at a time when the world is witnessing the emergence of regional blocs that can enhance their social, political and economic structures. The Arab Nation possesses vast human, and material resources enabling it to forge ahead with great strength and achieve successes in all fields. The present age does not tolerate further delays in bolstering our solidarity and taking serious action towards strengthening the Arab World's position. There can be no success for the Arabs in confronting Israel's arrogance and acts of terrorism in Palestine and there is no alternative to unified action to repel external aggression.



'Aid won't help without birth control'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a minor breakthrough for candor, a World Bank document this week admits what everybody knows but few have been willing to say publicly: The multibillions in loans and other aid to Third World countries will go down the sinkhole if those countries do not adopt tougher birth control programmes.

The reason for the absence of honesty on this issue is no secret: Most officials panic at the thought of the political backlash from the Catholic Church in poverty-stricken areas of the Third World. Even in the United States, the clout of the anti-birth-control crowd is painfully self-evident in the midst of a presidential campaign, as arrogant "right-to-life" advocates disrupt Michael Dukakis' speeches.

In Latin America, where the debt problem and the strength of the Catholic Church coincide, the situation is worse.

A top official at the Inter-American Development Bank, when asked how debtor countries like Mexico can ever stop the decline in living standards without a more vigorous population-control program, responds: "I know, but don't give me a problem I can't handle."

The World Bank's allusion to the population problem is contained in a single paragraph in the annual report of the International Finance Corporation, its affiliate that deals with private investment in the Third World.

The message is simple: So long as population control is ineffective in poor countries, even a reasonably high economic growth rate will not lead out of poverty. More money simply must be spread to feed more mouths.

Although real GNP grew at about 45 per cent in 1987 in the Third World, the IFC report noted: "With population in these countries continuing to grow at 2 per cent a year, and with increasing needs in many countries for investments just to make up for years of low investment and maintenance, there was little room for raising standards of living."

But that does not mean that the IFC is prepared to do anything about it. Its executive vice president, Sir William Ryrie, said it is only part of the whole effort" in dealing with Third World problems, and has no responsibility for dealing with such issues.

If it is not the IFC's responsibility to deal with the population problem (and granted, the IFC is a relatively minor player at a bigger table), whose responsibility is it?

It has become increasingly in recent months that the Third World debt strategy evolved three years ago under then Treasury Secretary James Baker is not working. A blue-ribbon group of

The Washington Post.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

What legitimacy?

WRITING in the opinion page of the Arabic daily Al Ra'i, Ibrahim Abu Nah criticises PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's remarks during his visit to the European parliament in which he asked Abe Nathan, the Israeli peace activist, to convey his goodwishes to the Israeli people on the occasion of the Jewish new year.

In his article Abu Nah says that this position could be regarded as an endeavour to improve a leader's image in the eyes of the world public opinion. But the leader who improves his image in the eyes of the Jews cannot but distort his image in the eyes of the Palestinians, the Arabs, and the Muslims, the writer contends. On the other hand, out of compliment or as a slip of the tongue any person living amongst the Jews can wish them a happy new year merely to avoid their evils. But when the leader of the PLO — the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — does so at a time when the Palestinians are suffering at the hands of the Jews then he is causing harm and fomenting disputes.

"The Israeli Jews undoubtedly know that they do not deserve any Palestinian to wish them a happy new year under the current circumstances because had they deserved such a wish, they would at least have been the first to initiate such an attitude or to answer the wish. Had the Israeli Jews deserved the good wish, they would not tell Arafat: We do not believe you because you have not openly recognised Israel or its right to exist."

The writer criticised Arafat for saying that he accepted international legitimacy. "Who told the PLO Chairman to say so? Has the PNC authorised him to accept the Balfour Declaration — knowing that all those who rejected it were martyred? Does international legitimacy mean anything other than recognition of the Balfour Declaration and its ramifications? The international legitimacy can only be accepted by a provisional Palestinian government proclaimed under occupation. This cannot be accepted by the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, because it must remain faithful to the Palestine cause, and to Arab and Muslim right to all of Palestine," Ahu Nab wrote.

Israel restricts media access to West Bank, Gaza

Covering the uprising

By Joel Greenberg

ON A CLOUDY day in mid-January a group of Israeli soldiers prepared to take on a crowd of Palestinian boys who were pelting them with stones at the Al Amari refugee camp in the West Bank. The soldiers stocked up on tear gas grenades and rubber bullets, and strapped on their helmets, in full view of a battery of television cameras lined up behind them.

Before charging the boys, a soldier turned to the camera crews and asked casually, "You guys have enough light? Can we get started?" The cameramen nodded, and the confrontation began.

It was a classic television chase scene. The troops buried the tear gas grenades and ran toward the boys behind the billows of smoke, firing their rubber bullets as the stone-throwers disappeared into side alleys.

Four months later, one evening in mid-May, I filed a story on the latest leaflet published by the clandestine leadership of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. A few minutes after the story reached the news desk, my editor told me it had been censored; not even the existence of the leaflet could be mentioned in the newspaper. It was the first time the military censor had banned publication in the Israeli press of such leaflets, containing instructions for protests and violent demonstrations. "We're doing everything we can to suppress these leaflets," the duty censor told me over the phone, "so we're supposed to allow them to be reproduced in the mass media?"

The two incidents illustrate the transformation that has taken place in the attitude of the Israeli government and public toward media coverage of the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Tolerance and openness have been replaced by hostility and increasing press restrictions, as local and foreign journalists have dug up unsavory details of the ugly war between Israeli troops and Palestinians. The Palestinian uprising is seen by the government as a serious threat to state security, and it has decided that tough measures are needed to combat it, including limits on press freedom.

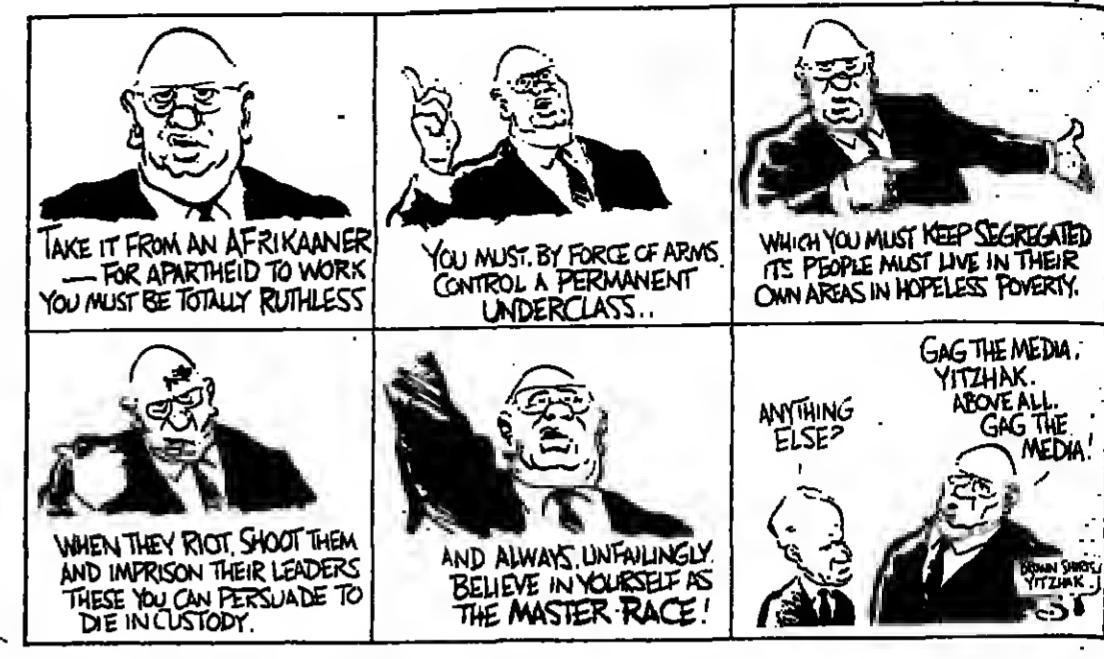
For reporters who, like myself, cover the West Bank, the changes have been incremental, seeming small when they happen, but significant when viewed in retrospect. We received an early hint of what was to come in the first week of the uprising (the second week in December), when a colleague and I reported on the vandalising by border police of homes in the Balata refugee camp near the city of Nablus. In a subsequent briefing on the incident, a senior officer told us that the border police commander at the camp had been relieved of his duties. This piece of news was banned by the censor, apparently because it implied official admission of guilt. Similarly, the censor deleted from my copy a quote from the same senior officer, who had admitted that every killing of a Palestinian by the army "is a failure on our part." This censorship appeared to go well beyond strict security concerns.

On April 4, I filed a story about a Hebrew-language leaflet distributed by Arabs to Israeli soldiers in the West Bank, calling on them to desert. My paper ran the story without submitting it to the censor, but it was deleted by the censor from other papers, which had followed the rules, on the ground that publishing the contents of the leaflet could undermine the morale of the troops. The Jerusalem Post was reprimanded.

Later that month, a story reporting the de facto resignation of the Israeli appointed Arab mayor of Nablus was censored. The reason was a conviction on the part of the authorities that any news about the departure of Palestinian civil servants could encourage others to step down, threatening the rupture of an important link in the Israeli military government in the territories.

The definition of "security reasons" — the only ones for which the military censor may delete news copy — seemed to be expanded as the uprising wore on.

Access to areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip was also being restricted. Declaration of "closed military zones" — i.e., closed to journalists — began in the Gaza Strip in early January and peaked on March 30. "Land Day," when Arabs in Israel and the occupied territories observed a day of protest against government expropriation of Arab lands. The entire West Bank and Gaza Strip were closed to journalists for the last four days of March, on the ground that the presence of television cameras and reporters encouraged rioting. Despite the absence of the media, Land Day proved to be



the bloodiest day of the uprising: Fourteen Palestinians were killed and more than one hundred wounded.

The closing off of certain areas has been taken as a challenge by local and foreign reporters, who have made it their business to get into precisely the zones from which they have been barred by the army. A basic tactic is to remove the "press" signs that Israeli reporters have been displaying on their windshields to deter Palestinian youths prepared to hurl rocks at any car with Israeli licence plates. While removing the "press" sign makes you vulnerable to the rock-throwing, it gets you by the army checkpoints set up to keep reporters out.

A more difficult, but more interesting, task is to get into isolated villages that have been physically sealed off by the army as punishment for rioting. Those villages are surrounded by military roadblocks and ramparts of earth have been beaped by army bulldozers on all access roads. No one may enter or leave.

In mid-March, a colleague from the daily Ha'aretz and I paid separate visits to the town of Khatya in the northern West Bank, which had been under such an army siege for over a month, after its residents had lynched a local man thought to be collaborating with the Israelis. My colleague got in by riding a tractor that was smuggling in food supplies from a neighbouring village. I entered by walking for half an hour along mountain paths leading from that same village.

Our stories ran on March 27 and 30. They showed that the people of Khatya were not only physically cut off from the outside world; the army had also cut off their electricity, water, and cooking-fuel supplies. The stories described a town that had gone back a century in time, its residents collecting wood for cooking fires, drawing water from wells, and hunting animals in neighbouring hills. The news brought a parliamentary question to defence minister in the Knesset and several days later the siege was lifted.

The need to get into the field and see things for yourself has been made more urgent by the drying up of traditional sources of information for Israeli and foreign journalists. The official army spokesman, once a steady and largely reliable source of information on incidents in the occupied territories, has lost much of his credibility in the eyes of Israeli reporters. Since the start of the uprising, army reports have become increasingly incomplete and laconic; sometimes they are downright wrong. Often we have heard of incidents first from Palestinian sources, not from the army. This has happened even when Palestinians have been killed or wounded in clashes with troops. Many incidents reported by Palestinians or witnessed by reporters are simply not mentioned by the army spokesman.

A classic case of this was the incident on Feb. 5 in which Israeli soldiers using a bulldozer buried alive four Palestinian youths after a violent demonstration. The youths were rescued and they told their tale, which first appeared three days later in the daily Haddashot. At first the army discounted the report as untrue. Only after persistent questioning and publication of a follow-up investigation in the Jerusalem local weekly Kol Ha'ir was the incident officially confirmed: the soldiers were later court-martialled. Incidents such as this appear to be a result both of a deliberate attempt by the army to play down the extent of the unrest and of an inability of the army's information network to cope with the volume of reports streaming in from the field.

At the same time, Palestinian news sources are being restricted. Palestinians living at the scenes of major incidents are a vital source of information, whose reports can be compared with the army's. However, the barring of journalists from trouble spots has made it increasingly difficult to get

their version of events.

On occasions when reporters have managed to slip into such areas, important details have emerged. On Feb. 23 a Palestinian girl was shot and killed in the West Bank village of Baka Sharika. The army reported the death but said its circumstances were being investigated. I managed to slip through the military cordon into the village and heard an eyewitness report that the girl was killed by a Jewish settler. Earlier that month, reporters evaded army roadblocks to get into the village of Kaddum, where they heard accounts of another settler shooting, whose details had not been revealed by the army.

There have also been attempts to block off secondary Palestinian news sources. On March 30 the Palestine Press Service in East Jerusalem, which furnished foreign and local reporters with news tips provided by its many stringers in the occupied territories, was ordered closed for six months. The Israeli government press office, where most reporters have mailboxes, has banned distribution in these boxes of material from Palestinian institutions and organisations, arguing that a government office need not serve as a conduit for hostile Palestinian propaganda.

What has emerged from all this is a plain reality, often hidden here under the guise of "liaison" and "cooperation" between military and government officials and the press: When the chips are down, the interests of the government and the media are in conflict. Faced with what they see as a state of emergency, the authorities will have few qualms about limiting freedom of the press, notwithstanding Israel's reputation as an open society.

The developing conflict between the authorities and the press has emerged on all levels, from the offices of the Defence Ministry and army spokesmen in Tel Aviv to the military roadblocks in the West Bank. In the political realm, it has emerged in calls by right-wing politicians for banning the media from the territories altogether. It has also been reflected in growing expressions of anti-press sentiment by broad sectors of the Israeli public.

Several recent incidents illustrate this increasing estrangement between Israelis and their media, and the danger faced by journalists here of being sucked into a conflict they are trying to cover dispassionately.

On April 6 a group of Israeli children from a West Bank settlement was attacked by a stone-throwing crowd in the Palestinian village of Beita. During the clash a Jewish girl was accidentally killed when the children's armed guard opened fire. Other children were hurt by stones and bullet fragments.

An NBC television crew, which arrived first on the scene, helped to rescue some of the children and called for help. But it did more than that. Its members appeared on Israeli Television and told the Israeli public what they had done. This contributed significantly to improving the public's image of the media.

A second case occurred on Feb. 25, when Israeli Television broadcast footage shot by a CBS television crew showing Israeli soldiers beating two Palestinian prisoners in Nablus. The broadcast caused a wave of shock in Israel, though some right-wing groups said it proved why the media should be kept out of the territories.

On these two occasions, journalists proved to Israelis that, beyond the daily public service of digging out the news, they were willing to become constructive actors in the scenes they were documenting. Such contributions, properly publicised, may help journalists avoid accusations of partisanship in the highly charged atmosphere of the Palestinian uprising.

The writer is the Jerusalem Post's West Bank correspondent. The article is reprinted from the July-August issue of the Columbia Journalism Review.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Zaid blames journalists for world troubles

ABU DHABI (R) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was quoted on Monday as saying that many of the troubles in the world were caused by immature journalists. "We have to be very careful of immature and immoderate journalists because they harm their own countries and sow evil among states and individuals," Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahyan told the Turkish newspaper Milliyet. "Most of the troubles among states are caused by those journalists," he added in the interview carried by the official Emirates news agency WAM.

Algeria to hold key party congress

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria is to hold a key congress of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) in early December, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid told a meeting of party bosses on Monday. The government will be seeking support from the leftist FLN for radical reforms aimed at invigorating a sluggish, state-dominated economy by giving industry more independence and increasing scope for the private sector. The Algerian APS news agency quoted Chadli as saying the congress — only the sixth since the FLN won independence from France in 1962 — would be marked by realism, work and commitment. Chadli must also receive a fresh mandate.

Peres: Czechoslovakia to renew ties

BAKA EL-GHARBIYEH (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said on Monday he believed Czechoslovakia would follow other East European states and renew limited diplomatic ties with Israel. "Just as Poland and Hungary have renewed ties with us, I believe Czechoslovakia will too renew relations but these will be on a low burner," Peres said during a visit to this Arab township. Czechoslovakia and all other East Bloc states except Romania broke ties with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Turkish worker action increases

ANKARA (R) — Nearly 130,000 Turkish workers on U.S. bases, in mines and local councils plan strikes to back demands for better pay, union officials said on Monday. Some 14,000 workers in the glass and paper industries are already on strike for wage rises of up to 260 per cent to help offset inflation running at an annual 78.4 per cent. The action follows mounting discontent with the government of conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, which union leaders

say favours the rich and ignores the poor. A total of 4,500 workers engaged in low level jobs planned a strike at U.S. bases from Tuesday to back calls for 120 per cent pay increases, the main defence union Harb-IS said.

Mujahideen reject Iranian statement

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian Mujahideen rebels on Monday rejected as "a big lie" Tehran's statement that fewer than 135,000 Iranians died in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war. Alireza Jafarzadeh, a spokesman for the Mujahideen in Baghdad, said in a telephone statement conservative estimates from within the Tehran government were that nearly a million were killed. The Iranian News Agency IRNA on Sunday quoted Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Hojjatoleslam Mohammad Khatami as saying 123,220 Iranian fighters and 11,000 civilians died. A ceasefire took effect in August. Jafarzadeh accused the regime of religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of covering up the real extent of casualties.

India supports Cypriot efforts for unity

NICOSIA (R) — Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman said on Monday his country supported Cypriot efforts to reunify their island. "We are gratified that the government of Cyprus and President (George) Vassilios in particular have embarked on the path of reconciliation and dialogue aimed at restoring the unity of the country," he said in an address to parliament. Venkataraman, who is on a three-day state visit at the head of an 11-member delegation, has visited the Netherlands and Finland and scheduled to fly to Czechoslovakia on Tuesday at the end of a four-nation tour, the Indian high commission in Nicosia said.

Messages for British hostage published

BEIRUT (R) — Family and friends of British hostage John McCarthy seized in Lebanon 29 months ago directed messages of love and hope for him through a Lebanese newspaper on Tuesday. The half-page messages, with a photograph of McCarthy, appeared in an inside page of the leftist As-Safir daily. One, from McCarthy's parents, said: "Darling John, longing to have you home again. Thinking of you every second. Keep your spirits up. Love." "Stay cheerful, my friend. Just want you to know that I love and miss you," read one message. Another also recalled other victims of strife in Lebanon: "Hope it won't be long now, from friends of John McCarthy. With a thought, too, for all the Lebanese who have been kidnapped in these long years of war."

Arab vote could swing Israeli polls

By Nicolas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — How Arabs vote in Israel's Nov. 1 elections may be crucial in deciding an expected cliffhanger between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party.

"The two major parties are running neck and neck. The Arabs might well decide the election, especially if they desert the Labour Party," said Elihu Katz, a pollster for the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research.

There are about 330,000 Arabs eligible to vote this year, and they could control 14 or 15 seats in the 120-member parliament if all cast ballots.

In the last elections in 1984, one out of four Arabs voted for Labour, giving Peres' party about three seats. That turned out to be the margin of advantage Labour had over Likud, 44 to 41 seats.

Most of the other Arab votes went to two Arab-dominated parties — the Communists and the Progressive List for Peace.

Israeli pundits and Arab politicians say Labour has lost ground with the 800,000 Arabs with Israeli citizenship in the country of 4.4 million.

"This election is going to decide the future of all of us... either peace or war," states a Labour Party ad in the weekly Al Sinara in Nazareth.

Despite its hardline policies and opposition to yielding any occupied land, Likud advertised in the Nazareth weekly Kol Al Arab stressing its "honesty" and ability to lead.

The battle for the Arab vote is seen in ads carried by Arabic-language newspapers.

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the West Bank and Gaza Strip," said Abdul Wahab Droushe. "Labour leaders speak about peace, and they do the opposite."

Droushe quit the Labour Party in April to form his own Democratic Arab Party. He said he was unable to serve in the same party with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who ordered the army to use bullets, clubs and mass arrests to stop anti-Israeli protests.

Labour was also embarrassed by the collapse of its peace strategy.

Emanuel Gutmann, a political science professor at Hebrew University, said losing Arab vote could be the difference in a tight race with Likud. Likud and Labour were forced to share power after each failed to form a ruling coalition on its own.

"The reason there was a government of national unity was because there was parity between the left and right. It is unlikely there will be a repeat of this party if Labour loses two or three seats because of the Arabs," Gutmann told an election seminar.

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Likud politicians argued that conservatives made peace with Egypt and are the only bloc that can speak for all of Israel in peace talks.

In the last elections, about 70 per cent of the 260,000 eligible Arabs voted and about half of those casting ballots chose Israeli parties. Labour garnered 65,000 votes to 10,000 for Likud.

Getting a feel for how Arabs will vote is difficult because Israeli pollsters do not survey Palestinians, in part because Israeli opinion takers are viewed with suspicion in Arab areas.

The only organised opinion sampling is by the Bustani Advertising Co., and its findings supported those of Israeli analysts such as Gutmann and Katz who said the Arabs would shun Israeli parties for Arab ones.

The Arab-run firm published a survey in the weekly Kol Al Arab in mid-September. It surveyed 550 Arab Israelis from 35 villages and towns in Israel. About 23 per cent of those polled declined to cooperate.

Fifty-three per cent of those who did respond said they would vote for either the Communist Party or the Progressive List for Peace. Both have adopted platforms based on peace for land and are therefore traditionally rejected as coalition partners by Labour. Some 18 per cent said they favoured Droushe's party.

Likud was favoured by only 10 per cent of those surveyed compared to five per cent for Labour.

Labour was favoured by only 10 per cent of those surveyed compared to five per cent for Likud. The remaining 14 per cent

went to small leftist parties.

Awad Abu Sini, 52, who owns an appliance store in Nazareth, said he told Peres during a visit last month that the Labour Party was in trouble and "we hope to hear something new."

Abu Sini said he would like to see a pledge from Labour leaders to ease harsh army measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The West Bank is only a half-hour away. We have ties of religion, language and family. We are the same people with the same feelings and future. If they use such force there, maybe they will use it here," he said.

But Abu Sini said despite such feelings he would still vote for Labour because it offered the best hope for peace negotiations.

This month senior officials from the five states have been drafting proposals for a Maghreb union to be finalised by a conference in Morocco next month before being approved by a North African summit.

The Maghreb union project was launched when the five heads of state met for the first time in June at Zeralda in Algeria after attending an Arab summit in the Algerian capital.

that might be involved in another war is expanding, the destructive potential of the new weapons involved could have devastating consequences for all concerned and the ability of the United States to prevent, contain or stop such a war would be limited," Lawrence Eagleburger said.

The group released a study which rejected the peace plan promoted by Secretary of State George Shultz in favour of a vague effort to reshape the Middle East political environment and urged Washington to make curbing the region's arms race a higher priority.

Eagleburger, a former high-ranking State Department official, and former Vice President Walter Mondale chaired the group, including both Republicans and Democrats, that produced the study for the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

At a news conference, he said the risk of war was growing because Syria remained committed to using force against Israel, the region was becoming

Sudan heads for political crisis over Sharia laws

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuter

KHARTOUM — Sudan's fragile leadership coalition, straining to cope with floods, civil war and famine, is now headed for political crisis over plans to revive Islamic laws.

Arab and Western diplomats forecast that opposition to the proposed Sharia code would mount over coming weeks.

Among its prescribed punishments (*haddud*) are stoning for adulterers, cutting off of thieves' limbs and flogging for alcohol drinkers.

The 22 deputies of the Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP) main opposition stormed out of parliament on Monday when Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's

Algerians, Libyans debate unity

ALGIERS (R) — A Public debate began in Algeria and Libya Tuesday to discuss a projected union between the two countries, the official Algerian News Agency APS reported.

The debate is designed to produce a draft union document which will later be submitted for approval by the populations of the two countries in a referendum, the agency said.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid told a meeting of local officials on Monday that political activists and the public at large would be called upon to contribute ideas and opinions on the proposal.

APS reported Chadli as saying the bilateral unity project would complement plans to set up a Maghreb or North African union comprising Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

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more destabilised with the proliferation of ballistic missiles and chemical weapons and the end of the Gulf war allowed Arab countries to refocus attention on Israel.

This means the rewards of a surprise attack on Israel are growing and therefore the incentive for Israel to pre-empt is also growing," Eagleburger said.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia have long-range weapons that can reach Israel and "both could find it harder if pushed by others to resist pressure to participate in a new war," he said.

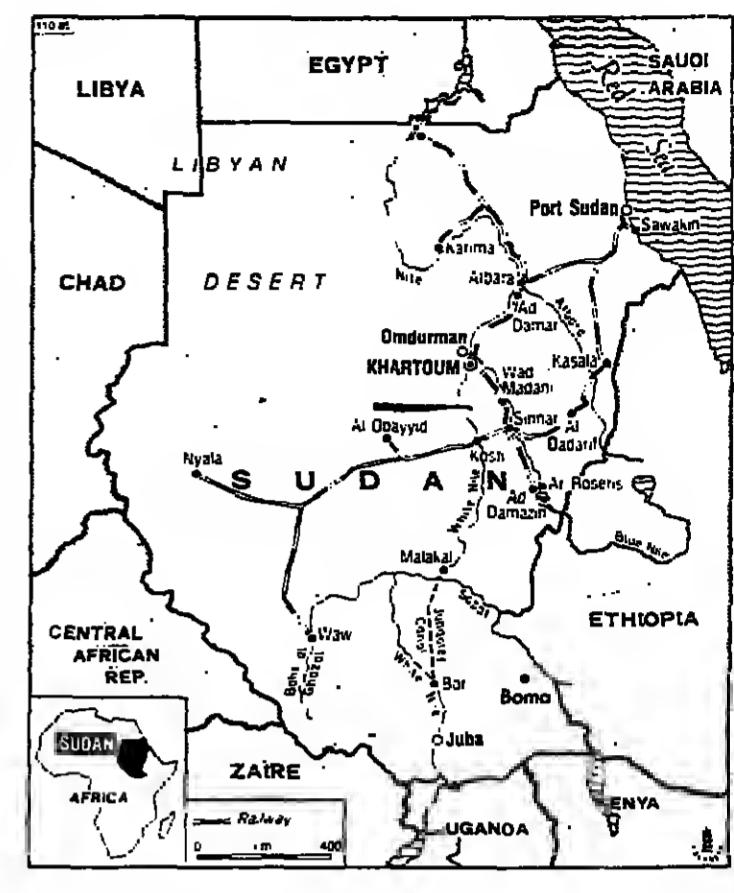
The study urged the president who succeeds Ronald Reagan next January to appoint quickly a special emissary to deal with the Middle East and

said this individual must have authority to negotiate a peace agreement with Israel.

Shultz has increasingly expressed concern about the ballistic missile sales to Middle East countries. China has become a major source of these arms and in Peking last July he urged Chinese leaders to halt this trend.

The Soviet Union, another major arms supplier, has accepted a U.S. offer for talks on this issue to begin in Washington next Monday.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Argentina's work on a medium-range missile was a matter of concern that is being discussed



estimated 2.5 million non-Muslims who have fled north from war and famine would not be exempt.

Sudan is Africa's biggest country and one of the world's poorest, burdened by a foreign debt it struggles to service.

Disastrous floods in August made two million people homeless, war and famine ravage the south. Flood damage in Khartoum and the northern region alone is estimated at \$2.9 billion.

The southern civil war drains \$1 million a day from the treasury.

Starving to death

The war has brought acute food shortages by disrupting farming cycles and air, road and river links. Relief workers from the area say scores, and possibly hundreds, of people starve to death every day.

Diplomats said the row over Sharif should bring a return of the Alliance of National Salvation as a key political player.

U.S. experts warn of war in Middle East

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A group of U.S. politicians and foreign policy experts Monday said the risk of a new Arab-Israeli war was growing and outlined an approach to the Middle East's problems for the next U.S. president.

The group released a study which rejected the peace plan promoted by Secretary of State George Shultz in favour of a vague effort to reshape the Middle East political environment and urged Washington to make curbing the region's arms race a higher priority.

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Jordan, India to formalise labour accord next month

By Ghadeer Taher
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan and India will ratify an agreement defining cooperation in labour issues during a visit to India by Labour Minister Marwan Dudin in the fourth week of October.

The agreement basically covers "mutual relations, especially in labour-related issues," Dudin told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

Dudin said his visit was in response to an invitation by his Indian counterpart Bindeswary Dubey, who will be the co-signatory to the agreement.

Dudin noted that India is the largest purchaser of Jordanian phosphates and described Jordanian-Indian relations as very good.

Dudin said the agreement would be the final version of a 1986 "memorandum of understanding" between the two countries and "will allow a certain number of Indians to work in Jordan." He did not elaborate.

The 1986 memorandum, a draft of which was obtained by

the Jordan Times, was initialised by Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Saleh Khasawneh and Indian Labour Ministry Joint Secretary S.K. Tandon during a visit paid to Jordan by the Indian official.

Among the highlights of the agreement is a stipulation that Indian workers in Jordan would be given equal treatment as Jordanians according to Jordanian law. It calls for channelling all future recruitment of Indians to work in Jordan through the Jordanian and Indian labour ministries with the Indian embassy in Amman acting as the link.

However, the employer reserves the sole authority in the selection process and can deal with Indian government-run employment organisations or recognised agencies in the private

sector.

The agreement, the first between Jordan and India in the field of labour, provides for creation of a joint committee made up of Indian and Jordanian officials to supervise the implementation of its terms and stipulations. The agreement will be effective for a period of three years from the date of its ratification.

According to Indian officials, the agreement is aimed at ensuring the interests of both parties — employers and employees — and averting possible pitfalls created by "unscrupulous" employment agencies.

There have been numerous cases in India as well as the Gulf states, where the sub-continent dominates the labour force, of fraud cases involving unrecognised employment agencies which could neither ensure the needed professional skills of the personnel nor protect the rights of the workers.

The minister said Jordan had similar agreements with Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates and was discussing such an accord with the Philippines.

The Jordanian ambassador to India, Suleiman Dajani, will attend Dudin's talks in New Delhi.



Marwan Dudin

Dudin told the Jordan Times there were about 2,000 Indians working in Jordan from top-level management positions to skilled labour.

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amic experts believe their soundings of major institutional investors and banks suggest the proposed "Commonwealth Equity Fund" could boost the flow of cash — provided governments remove legal and tax barriers.

Ministers are expected to order the start of detailed work to create a fund of up to \$100 million, but delegates said it was not clear when it could be launched.

Earlier this week, the World Bank's annual report highlighted the continued plight of developing nations, with the burden of global debt payments outweighing the inflow of new funds.

Third World debt now totals an estimated \$1.2 trillion, double the level at the start of the interna-

tional crisis triggered by Mexico's repayments problems in 1982.

The decline in new lending has added extra importance to schemes to mobilise private capital and encourage foreign investment in debtor countries' stock markets.

Commonwealth finance ministers traditionally gather ahead of the annual International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meetings, being held this year in West Berlin from the end of the week.

Ministers in Cyprus are expected to express concern at the recent rise in world interest rates and call for urgent capital increases for the IMF and World Bank to help boost their lending, delegates said.

The respected oil industry newsletter, published in Nicosia said in a report by executive editor Walid Khadduri that current output from the Alif and Aza fields in running at 180,000 barrels a day.

North Yemen's production is not likely to affect oil prices or global production levels amid efforts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Cabinet ratifies loan accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Tuesday announced its approval of an agreement between the European Investment Bank and the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPC). Under the agreement, the bank will provide 15 million European Currency Units to the company to help it finance the construction of three transformer stations.

Committee approves new projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa Tuesday presided over a meeting of the committee for encouraging investments to discuss applications by investors to carry out new projects in the Kingdom. The committee later issued a statement announcing its approval of a textile project worth JD 1 million in response to a request by a Chinese firm and another application for producing vehicle window-glass. Other smaller investment projects were also approved.

Transportation of phosphate accelerates

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 24,000 tonnes of phosphate were transported from the mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba for export Sept. 7, 1988 representing the largest shipment ever to be transported in a single day, according to a statement issued Tuesday. The statement referred to new measures which banned all trucks from transporting imports arriving at the port of Aqaba unless they have first carried shipments of phosphate from the mines lying to the north of Aqaba to the port city. The statement said that arrangements have been made recently with the Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company to assign 100 of its fleet of trucks to transport phosphate and with the Aqaba Railway Corporation to carry additional quantities of phosphate from the mines to Aqaba port.

Industrial production increases

AMMAN (I.T.) — Jordan's overall iron production in the first half of 1988 amounted to 90,600 tonnes, compared with 96,100 tonnes in the period of 1987, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic newspaper. The paper also reported that Jordan produced 1,822,300,000 cigarettes in the first half of 1988 against 1,744,100,000 in the same period of last year. Also according to the paper, Jordan's fodder production in the first six months of 1988 registered an increase of 6,200 tonnes compared with the same period of last year. It said that the total production between January and June 1988 amounted to 27,400 tonnes. Al Dustour also said Jordan's production of paper and carton in the same period amounted to 10,700 tonnes compared with 9,200 tonnes in the same period of last year.

Baghdad fair draws nearly 1,400 firms

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) — Fifteen countries and nearly 1,400 local, Arab and non-Arab companies have so far confirmed their participation in the 25th Baghdad International Fair opening here Nov. 1.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Tuesday rates	
	Local sell/buy in fils	Local buy/sell in dollars
Belgian franc (for 10)	95.40	86.40
Dutch guilder	176.90	170.70
French franc	62.50	62.50
German mark (for 100)	26.80	27.20
Japanese yen (for 100)	274.70	277.40
Swedish crown	246.30	251.30
U.K. sterling pound	659.70	669.00
U.S. dollar	394.00	396.50
Deutschmark	210.00	213.00
Saudi riyal	105.00	105.70
Syrian lira (for JD 1)	95.00	97.00
Kuwaiti dinar	280.00	290.00
Kuwaiti dinar	1371.20	1376.00
Egyptian pound (new)	163.00	168.70
Omani riyal	108.00	107.50
Bahraini dinar	1020.20	1027.50
Bahraini dinar	1040.50	1047.50

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

	Activity on the Amman Financial Market for September 20, 1988.	
	Number	Volume Contracts
Regular market:	578710	JD 831814
Top three companies:		740
Bank of Jordan	12137	JD 182067
Jordan Spinning and Weaving	199000	JD 176326
Dar Al-Shaab for Press, Publishing and Distribution	118783	JD 84949
Parallel market:	8249	JD 5766
Development bonds:	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	664747
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	664751
Ministry of Communications	847391	Assocation of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	669151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181	General Statistics Department	846171
Social Security Corporation	643000	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Corporations	—	—	—

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6815/25	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2190/2200	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
	1.8687/94	Swiss francs	Belgian francs
	2.1075/85	French francs	French francs
	1.5780/90	Italian lire	Italian lire
	39.16/19	Japanese yen	Japanese yen
	6.5515/65	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns
	1392/1393	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
	133.85/95	—	—
	6.4120/70	—	—
	6.8970/9020	—	—
	7.1645/95	—	—
One ounce of gold	410.40/410.90	—	—

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Shares closed firmer as selective buying of gold and resource stocks nudged the market higher after Monday's sell-off. The All Ordinaries index closed 6.1 points up to 1,545.6.

TOKYO — Share prices closed sharply weaker as reports that the Japanese emperor was critically ill worsened an already uncertain market outlook, brokers said. The Nikkei index closed down 352.42 points at 27,548.58.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed lower but the decline was moderated by some late-local institutional buying. The Hang Seng index closed 24.35 down at 2,423.23.

SINGAPORE — Shares fell further in the afternoon on increased selling pressure in fairly quiet trading. The Straits Times Industrial index plunged 32.57 points to 1,039.95.

BOMBAY — Prices suffered a mild setback on widespread profit-taking after rising sharply in the past two weeks. Underlying sentiment remained bullish.

FRANKFURT — Shares eased back from Monday's 1988 Dax index high in lower turnover following a drop in Wall Street and Tokyo share prices. The Real Time index fell 6.68 points or 0.5 per cent to 1,345.98.

PARIS — Prices were slightly lower with operators sidelined in a featureless market. The 50-share indicator posted a 0.49 per cent loss. Construction group Bouygues was among the most heavily traded stocks.

ZURICH — Prices closed slightly easier in moderate and cautious trading. Insurances were among the most actively traded shares. The All Share Swiss index fell 3.8 to 892.

LONDON — Equities stood firm in late trading on relief at news of a smaller than expected gain in U.S. August bank lending and on the back of a firmer trend in Wall Street. The FTSE 100 had risen 12.3 points to 1,772.4 by 1430 GMT.

NEW YORK — Stocks turned higher after a mixed opening. Traders said there was no news to explain the rise. The Dow was up seven at 2,063.

Cinema

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THE WOMAN IN RED



Performances 3, 10, 16, 23, 30, 10:30

Cinema

RAINBOW

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NAKED VENGEANCE

Sports

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1988 7

Iraqi, Jordanian chess teams draw

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Iraq drew 4-4 in a friendly chess match held between the national teams, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein and Chairman of the Royal Jordanian Chess Federation.

During a meeting with members of the Iraqi national chess

team, Prince Mohammad stressed the importance of holding such games, saying that they play an important role in enhancing brotherly relations.

Coach of the Iraqi team presented Prince Mohammad with a token gift.

The match was attended by Youth Minister Awad Khleifat and a number of ministry officials.

Seoul row over Jerusalem ends

SEOUL (R) — Arab countries at the Olympics settled a row with organisers on Tuesday over the identification of Jerusalem as Israel's "capital" at the opening ceremony.

Arab sport confederation sources said there had been a serious threat that all 22 countries in the group would have withdrawn from the games if the matter had not been resolved.

Sheikh Fahad Al Sahah of Kuwait, the confederation vice

president, said Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOC) President Park Sch-Jik told a meeting of the group that the designation had been an unintentional error.

"He (Park) also promised that this error will be corrected during the closing ceremony," the confederation said in a statement.

"Sheikh Fahad on his part expressed his thanks to the SLOC president and described the subject as closed."

Jordan celebrates 75 yrs. of Scouts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Girl Guides and Scouts Association will organise a ceremony here next month to welcome a scout torch which is due here from Morocco.

The torch which originated from Morocco first went to Lebanon then Syria before arriving in Jordan after which it will resume its voyage to other Arab countries.

Asociacion Presideot Hassan Thibout said that the torch which will remain in Jordan from Sept. 30 until October 15 which marks 75th anniversary of the establishment of the scout movement in the Arab World.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

A LESSON IN DEDUCTION

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♦ A Q 10 7 6
1 Q J 5 3
9 4
♦ A 3
WEST
♦ Void ♦ K J 9 5 4
10 9 2 8 6 4
Q 10 8 7 6 2 K J 5
+ J 8 4 2 + 7 5
EAST
♦ 8 3 2
A K 7
A 3
♦ K Q 10 9 6
SOUTH
Opening lead: Ten of diamonds.
For more than three decades, players have acknowledged the mercurial brilliance of Sidney Lazard of New Orleans. Many will disagree with his choice of actions at the table, but few will feel comfortable in a duel of bridge wits with him.

This hand from the recent Summer North American Championships' vintage Lazard. Looking at an enormous hand opposite a partner who could make a takeout double at the three-level, vulnerable, he

wasted no time in guessing where he wanted to be. West's double was intended to tell his partner that he wanted to score a ruff, but it turned out to be the clue declarer needed to bring home his contract.

After winning the opening lead in hand, Lazard decided that, because West probably had no more than three cards in the major suits, he was likely to have some club length. So at trick two he ran the ten of clubs! After cashing the ace of clubs, declarer came to hand with the ace of diamonds to draw the remaining trumps. He was careful to discard two spades from dummy. Next came three more rounds of hearts, reducing all hands to four cards as declarer pitched his losing diamond.

East had to keep three spade-otherwise ace and another spade would give declarer his slam—but he was forced down to one diamond. Now dummy's carefully preserved nine of diamonds played its part. Declarer returned to hand with a diamond ruff, reducing East to nothing but spades. A spade to the ten then ended play that worthy, who could win with the jack but then was forced to lead away from his king into dummy's ace-queen ten-ace.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"For laughs, I gave your name to a computer dating service. They matched your personality with a garden slug."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

KARCC

RORYS

RAFFLE

PITTEE

MUST HAVE BEEN
A BIG WHEEL
IN THE AMUSEMENT
BUSINESS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: JETTY BASIC EMPLOY AROUND

Answer: When the dive got sick, her understudy grasped this—THE "OPERA-TUNITY"

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball standings following Monday games.

American League East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	85	65	.567	—
Milwaukee	81	71	.533	5
New York	79	70	.550	5½
Detroit	79	71	.527	8
Toronto	78	73	.517	7½
Cleveland	72	78	.480	13
Baltimore	52	98	.351	32

National League East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	86	55	.636	—
Minnesota	83	67	.553	12½
Kansas City	78	71	.527	16½
California	75	78	.497	21
Texas	65	84	.436	30
Chicago	84	85	.430	31
Seattle	62	88	.413	33½

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	91	57	.615	—
Pittsburgh	80	69	.537	11½
Montreal	74	75	.497	17½
St. Louis	73	78	.483	19½
Chicago	70	89	.470	21½
Philadelphia	60	99	.403	31½

Olympics-Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	6	1	4
Bulgaria	3	2	1
United States	2	1	2
East Germany	2	1	1
China	1	2	4
Romania	1	1	0
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0
Australia	1	1	0
Yugoslavia	1	0	1
Britain	1	0	0
Turkey	1	0	0
Italy	0	2	1
Sweden	0	2	1
South Korea	0	2	1
Poland	0	2	0
Hungary	0	1	1
France	0	1	1
West Germany	0	1	2
Japan	0	1	1
Finland	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	1

SEOUL (R) — Medals table after the fourth day of the Olympics on Tuesday.

Gold Silver Bronze

Soviet Union 6 1 4

Bulgaria 3 2 1

United States 2 1 2

East Germany 2 1 1

China 1 2 4

Romania 1 1 0

Czechoslovakia 1 1 0

Australia 1 1 0

Yugoslavia 1 0 1

Britain 1 0 0

Turkey 1 0 0

Italy 1 0 0

Sweden 0 2 1

South Korea 0 2 1

Poland 0 2 0

Hungary 0 1 1

France 0 1 1

West Germany 0 1 2

Japan 0 1 1

Finland 0 1 1

Belgium 0 0 1

At least 100 killed in post-coup violence

Burma's military forms government

BANGKOK (R) — Burma's military rulers named a nine-man cabinet of generals and a single civilian Tuesday to administer the country, state radio said.

General Saw Maung, leader of Sunday's military coup, retained the defence portfolio he held in the ousted government. He was also named foreign minister. No prime minister was appointed.

In a separate announcement the army-controlled state radio said staff officers from the nine army regions would act as administrative chiefs for divisions and states — Burma's provinces.

Army officers would also be the top administrators in the country's towns.

The news of the mostly military cabinet came as monks and students with primitive weapons fought battles against heavily armed soldiers trying to control Rangoon and Mandalay Monday night and Tuesday.

Official Radio Rangoon reported Tuesday that four demonstrators were killed and three wounded in Mandalay, Burma's second city, after they used slingshots to fire sharpened bicycle spokes at soldiers.

One other man was killed when a group of protesters attacked with swords, it said.

The radio station said Monday night that 57 people had been killed in Rangoon when the army moved to enforce a curfew and a ban on demonstrations imposed when it seized power Sunday.

Western diplomats put the number at closer to 500.

Rangoon General Hospital's

morgue had the bodies of 30 people slain by gunshots, a spokesman said Tuesday. He said one body was that of a 10-year-old boy shot between the eyes.

Other bodies were being removed from the streets of the city in army trucks, he said. He did not know where they were being taken.

A Western ambassador said he had confirmed a report that a group of schoolgirl demonstrators, aged 13 and 14, had come under army fire and that a number of them had been killed.

"It is so shameful what is happening. I have no words for it," he said in a telephone interview.

A Burmese businessman reached by telephone said he witnessed a battle between students and soldiers at the Overseas Telecommunications Building in the capital Monday night.

He said students used Molotov cocktails against guns.

Telephone lines into the embattled capital were more difficult to get Tuesday than during recent weeks.

Burmese and diplomatic sources said students and monks were attacking police stations to get guns.

Many monks have been seen trying to defuse confrontations between soldiers and civilians, but according to government and diplomatic accounts, some monks have taken up primitive arms and joined in sieges of police stations.

Radio Rangoon confirmed that four police stations had been attacked and said seven policemen and five "destructive elements" had been killed. It said guns captured at one station were used in an attack on another.

Scattered shooting continued to be reported from many districts in the city, including across Inya lake from the heavily guarded home of long-time autocrat Ne Win.

Diplomats here and in Rangoon and analysts of Burmese politics say Ne Win, who ruled Burma for 26 years until formally stepping down in July in the face of mounting protests, is behind the army takeover.

They say the army has staged a false coup as the only way to keep the old guard militaristic socialist power structure alive.

Heavy gunfire was reported near Rangoon University, a centre of anti-government activity for months, but the area was virtually sealed off and rumours of killings there could not be confirmed.

Radio Rangoon said Tuesday that soldiers entered the Mandalay Institute of Technology to "clear its strike centre." They arrested three monks and 50 other people, presumably students.

The station said Monday night that action had been taken against 100 strike centres throughout the country.

Strikes involving all industries and government departments have brought the economic life of Burma to a halt. Civil servants have ignored an army order to return to work.

Young Haitian soldiers raise reform demands

POR-AU-PRINCE (R) — A

group of young Haitian soldiers

Monday

demanding sweeping changes in the military and political structure of their country following Saturday's coup and insisted defence minister Wil-

liams Regala must go.

The soldier

reux was

asked to take the

of Haiti's

government but refused. Military sources said the sergeant, who speaks little French, broke down in tears when presented with the presidency because he felt he lacked the maturity of Lieutenant General Prosper Avril.

Avril was named president Sunday following the coup that ousted military leader Henri Namphy, who later fled to the neighbouring Dominican Republic.

According to the interviewed soldier, who declined to be named, a group of 20 military men were negotiating with Avril Monday over the formation of a new cabinet, democratic reforms, dismissals of the army chiefs of staff and the departure of Regala.

Regala has been the target of mass demonstrations calling for his ouster ever since the February 1986 overthrow of dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier. Regala is widely considered one of the most powerful men in Haiti.

Military sources said most of those in the negotiating team appeared to be in their late 20s

and early 30s.

Their demands for changes in the military and the departure of Regala appear to point to the possibility of conflict within the armed forces, the only well organised power in the country.

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